The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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In the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron and Clearfield
SMETHPORT, Pa.

HACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
[illegible] prompt attention to all business entrusted [illegible]
Office in Powell-Streeter's Building, on Main Street.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
[illegible] to all matters pertaining to [illegible]
OFFICE IN FORD BUILDING,
[illegible] SMETHPORT, PA

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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[illegible] prompt attention to all business intrusted [illegible]
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
[illegible] prompt attention to all business intrusted [illegible]

P. R. COTTER,
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[illegible] will receive his care will receive his [illegible] of office. Particular attention to collections.

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Office over Parker & Mahon's store,
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Office with Eng. Drake, over Frankenheim's Store,
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FOREMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
[illegible] ready to all calls in their profession

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
[illegible] to all calls in his profession

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession [illegible] Office in Van Scoy building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic streets.

F. W. HOVANIA,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
[illegible] attend to all calls in his profession
OFFICE IN HIS STORE

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
[illegible] lots for sale also apply [illegible] will give information [illegible] of this Estate, in McKean
Pro h nat. y's office in the Court House.
ROLT C. BINGHAM,
Agent of the Trustees.
Smethport, Pa. [illegible] 1875.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
—AND—
Restaurant,
SARTWELL BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR,
Smethport, Pa.
O. W. SARTWELL. S. B. SARTWELL.

C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS
Paints, Oils,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,
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JOSHUA DAVIS. C. M. JAMES
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DEALERS IN
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Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise,
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W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
FURS, ROBES, Etc.
Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
THE LARGEST DEALERS IN THIS CLASS OF GOODS IN WESTERN NEW YORK

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.

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[illegible] Proprietor of the Olean House

OLEAN HOUSE,
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Prop.,
UNION STREET,
OLEAN, N. Y.
[illegible] Convenient to Depots

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the latest style for the Comfort [illegible] of Guests

CABINET SHOP,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
PAINTING & GRAINING.
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process
I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of [illegible] than half the time and money it would cost by the old way
CARL SASSE.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Quantities [illegible] than five (5) gallons carefully [illegible]

ALFRED STURDEVANT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bennett House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Most Stylish, and at the Lowest Prices
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block.
SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
[illegible] solicited

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
—AND—
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This House is the most centrally located one in the Borough being directly opposite the Court House, and in the centre of business. It has been [illegible] refurnished and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.
[illegible] are guaranteed satisfaction

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This House is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked Bar will be kept connected with the house.
Terms reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the B., N. Y. & P. and Rich. & S. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.
[illegible] a clean, neat and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the B., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. DOLAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

J. P. WENDEL,
DEALER IN
Fine Groceries
AND
PROVISIONS,
Flour, Pork, Lard, Salt, Fish,
SELECTED TEAS.
Pure COFFEES and SPICES.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
And a great variety of all other goods usually kept in a First-class Store.
Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. C. HAMLIN,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
RANGES, STOVES,
Shelf Furniture, Tinware,
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

The Old Story.

My heart is chilled and my pulse is slow,
But often and often will memory go—
Like a blind child lost in a waste of snow—
Back to the days when I loved you so,
The beautiful long ago.

I sit here dreaming them through and through
The blissful moments I shared with you—
The sweet, sweet days when our love was new,
When it was trustful and you were true—
Beautiful days but few.

Blest or wretched, fettered or free,
Why should I care how your life may be,
Or whether you wander by land or sea?
I only know you are dead to me,
Dear and hopelessly.

Oh! how often at day's declining,
I pushed from my window the curtaining vine,
To see from your lattice the lamplight shine,
Type of a message that, half divine,
Flashed from your heart to mine.

Once more the starlight in silvering all,
The roses sleep by the garden wall—
The night bird warbles his madrigal—
And I hear again through the sweet air fall
The evening bugle call.

But summers will vanish and years will come
And bring no light to your window pane—
Nor gracious sunshine nor patient rain
Can bring dead love back to life again—
I call up the past in vain.

My heart is heavy, my heart is cold,
And that proved dross which I counted gold
I watch no longer your curtain's fold—
No shadow is dark and the night is cold,
And the story forever told.

THE ECHO CANVASSER.

A Story by Mark Twain.

My parents died, alas! when I was a little, sinless child. My uncle Ithuriel took me to his heart and reared me as his own. He was my only relative in the world; but he was good and rich and generous. He reared me in the lap of luxury. I knew no want that money could satisfy.

In the fullness of time I was graduated, and went with two of my servants—my chamberlain and my valet—to travel in foreign countries. During four years I flitted upon careless wing amid the beauteous gardens of the strand, if you will permit this form of speech in one whose tongue was ever attuned to poesy; and indeed I so speak with confidence, as one un'o his kind, for I perceive by your eyes that you too, sir, are gifted with the divine inflation. In those far lands I reveled in the ambrosial food that fructifies the soul, the mind, the heart. But of all things that which most appealed to my inborn esthetic taste was the prevailing custom there among the rich of making collections of elegant and costly rarities, dainty *objets de verte*, and in an evil hour I tried to uplift my uncle Ithuriel to a plane of sympathy with this exquisite employment.

I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells; another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes, another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs; another's priceless collection of old china, another's enchanting collection of postage stamps—and so forth and so on. Soon my letters yielded fruit. My uncle began to look about for something to make a collection of. You may know, perhaps, how fleetly a taste like this dilates. His soon became a raging fever, though I knew it not. He began to neglect his great pork business; presently he wholly retired and turned an elegant leisure into a rabid search for curious things. His wealth was vast, and he spared it not. First he tried cow bells. He made a collection which filled five large *salons*, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow bells that ever had been contrived, save one. That one—an antique, and the only specimen extant—was possessed by another collector. My uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. His great heart breaks, he sells his hoard, he turns his mind to some field that seems unoccupied.

Thus did my uncle. He next tried brickbats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficulty supervened; his great heart broke again; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who possessed the missing brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of primeval man, but by-and-bye discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense. When his collection seemed at last perfect, a stuffed whale arrived from Greenland and an Aztec inscription from the Cundurango regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My uncle hastened to secure these noble game. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real Cundurango, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that whom once a collector gets it, he will rather part with his family than with it. So my uncle sold out, and now his darlings go forth never more to return; and his coal black hair turned white as snow in a single night.

Now he waited and thought. He knew that another disappointment might kill him. He was resolved that he would choose things next time that no other man was collecting. He carefully made up his mind, and once more entered the field—this time to make a collection of echoes.

His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; his next was a six-repeater in Maryland; his next was a thirteen-repeater in Maine; his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a twelve-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the crag which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it it used to talk back like a mother-in law, but now it is only fit for a deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double barreled echoes, scattered around over various States and Territories; he got them at twenty per centum off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gatling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune, I can tell you. You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is cumulative, like the carat scale in diamonds, in fact, the same phraseology is used. A single carat echo is worth but ten dollars over and above the value of the land it is on; a two carat or double barreled echo is worth thirty dollars; a five carat is worth nine hundred and fifty; a ten carat is worth thirteen thousand. My uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the Great Pitt echo, was a twenty-two carat gem, and cost two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars—they threw the land in, for it was four hundred miles from a settlement.

Well, in the meantime my path was a path of roses. I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was the sole heir to an uncle held to be worth five millions of dollars. However, none of us knew that my uncle had become a collector, as I was in anything more than a small way for æsthetic amusement.

Now gathered the clouds above my unconscious head. That divine echo, since known throughout the world as the Great Koh i nor, or Mountain of Repetitions, was discovered. It was a sixty-five carat gem. You could utter a word and it would talk back at you for fifteen minutes, when the day was otherwise quiet. But behold, another discovery was made at the same time; another echo collector was in the field. The two rushed to make the purchase. The property consisted of a couple of small hills with a shallow swale between, out among the back settlements of New York State. Both men arrived on the ground at the same time, and neither knew the other was there. The echo was not all owned by one man; a person by the name of Williamson Bolivar Jarvis owned the east hill, and a person by the name of Harbison J. Bledso owned the west hill, the swale between was the dividing line. So while my uncle was buying Jarvis' hill for three million two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, the other party was buying Bledso's hill for a shade over three millions.

Now, do you perceive the natural result? Why, the noblest collection of echoes on earth was forever and ever incomplete, since it possessed but one-half of the king echo of the universe. Neither man was content with this divided ownership, yet neither would sell to the other. There were pawings, backerings, heartburnings. And, at last, that other collector, with a malignity which only a collector can ever feel toward a man and a brother, proceeded to cut down his hill!

You see, as long as he could not have the echo he was resolved that nobody should have it. He would remove his hill and then there would be nothing to reflect my uncle's echo. My uncle remonstrated with him, but the man said: "I own one end of this echo; I choose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end yourself."

Well, my uncle got an injunction put on him. The other man appealed, and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear to the supreme court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was impalpable to sight and touch, and yet was purchasable, salable and consequently taxable; two others believed that an echo was real estate, because it was manifestly attached to the land and was not removable from place to place; other of the judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

It was finally decided that the echo was property; that the hills were property; that the two men were separate and independent owners of the two hills, but tenants in common in the echo; therefore defendant was at full liberty to cut down his hill, since it belonged solely to him, but must give bonds in three million dollars as indemnity for damages which might result to my uncle's half of the echo. This decision also debarred my uncle from using defendant's hill to reflect his part of the echo, without defendant's consent; he must use only his own hill; if his part of the echo would not go, under these circumstances, it was said, of course, but the court could find no remedy. The court also debarred defendant from using my uncle's hill to reflect his end of the echo, without consent. You see the grand result! Neither man would give consent, and so that astonishing and most noble echo had to cease from its great powers; and since that day that magnificent property is tied up and unsalable.

A week before my wedding day, while I was still swimming in bliss and the nobility were gathering from far and near to honor our espousal, some news of my uncle's death, and also a copy of his will, [illegible] me [illegible] was gone; alas! my dear benefactor was no more. The thought surcharges my heart even at this remote day. I handed the will to the earl; I could not read it for the blinding tears. The earl read it, then he sternly said: "Sir, do you call this wealth?—but doubtless you do in your inflated country. Sir, you are left sole heir to a vast collection of echoes—if a thing can be called a collection that is scattered far and wide over the huge length and breadth of the American continent; sir, this is not all; you are head and ears in debt; there is not an echo in the lot but has a mortgage on it, sir, I am not a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call your own, if you had but one echo which was free from incumbrance, so that you could secure to it with my child, and by humble, painstaking industry cultivate and improve it, and thus wrest from it a maintenance, I would not say you nay; but I cannot marry my child to a beggar. Leave his side, my darling; go, sir; take your mortgage ridden echoes and quit my sight forever."

My noble Celestine clung to me in tears, with loving arms, and swore she would willingly, nay, gladly marry me, though I had not an echo in the world. But it could not be. We were torn asunder, she to pine and die within the twelvemonth, I to toil life's long journey sad and lone, praying daily, hourly, for that release which shall join us together again in that dear realm where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Now, sir, if you will be so kind as to look at these maps and plans in my portfolio, I am sure I can sell you an echo for less money than any man in the trade. Now this one, which cost my uncle ten dollars, thirty years ago, and is one of the sweetest things in Texas, I will let you have for—

"Let me interrupt you," I said. "My friend, I have not had a moment's respite from canvassers this day. I have bought a sewing machine which I did not want; I have bought a map which is mistaken in all its details; I have bought a clock which will not go; I have bought a moth poison which the moths prefer to any other beverage; I have bought no end of useless inventions, and now I have had enough of this foolishness. I would not have one of your echoes if you were even to give it to me. I would not let it stay on the place. I always hate a man that tries to sell me echoes. You see this gun? Now take your collection and move on; let us not have bloodshed."

But he only smiled a sad, sweet smile, and got out some more diagrams. You know the result perfectly well, because you know that when you have once opened the door to a canvasser, the trouble is done and you have got to suffer defeat.

I compromised with this man at the end of an intolerable hour. I bought two double barreled echoes in good condition, and he threw in another, which he said was not salable because it only spoke German. He said: "She was a perfect polyglot once, but somehow her palate got down."

A Cool Reception.

Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, of the Arctic exploring fleet, will in due time receive that reward to which their gallant services in the Arctic regions entitle them. But in the meantime they have received a reprimand for having left their ships, Captain Nares at Valentia, and Captain Stephenson at Queenstown, and hastening to London.

"My lords" think that they should have remained with their ships till they reported their arrival to the admiral at Portsmouth. This little unpleasantness explains the reason why instructions were sent down to Portsmouth that the Alert and Discovery should "anchor at Spithead till further orders." The local press and the correspondents of the London papers, feeling bound to find a reason for this unusual order, ascribed it to the existence of scurvy on board. The simple fact is that the order was given to enable Captains Nares and Stepenson to rejoin their ships and bring them in themselves. There were no cases of scurvy; and the two captains getting on board as the ships appeared at Spithead, the Alert and Discovery continued their passage to the harbor without a moment's delay.

AN ANTI LOCUST CAMPAIGN.—It is now understood that the governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas desire to organize an anti-locust campaign in each State during the winter and spring months, in accordance with resolutions passed at a recent meeting. The object sought for by this means is to secure systematic co-operation everywhere, not only as regards means of defense, but in the selection of kinds of crops and time of sowing or planting.

The Flood in Bengal.

The awful calamity in Bengal, intelligence of which comes by cable, is unparalleled in history. A number of islands lying about the estuary of the river Megna, which in part of its course is identical with the Brahmaputra, were entirely submerged by a storm wave on the thirty-first of October, and nearly all their inhabitants were destroyed. As the wave swept onward for five or six miles inland, and as one island alone—Dakkin Shahabpoor—had a population of 340,000 souls, probably not less than [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] exception of the great earthquake at Antioch, in 450 A. D., in which, according to Gibbon, 250,000 people perished, history affords nothing like so wholesale a destruction as this. The only other convulsion of nature which can be compared to these is the great earthquake of 1783 in Calabria, which probably caused the death of at least 100,000 people, and was felt distinctly in a large part of Europe. Originating under the center of Calabria, the disturbance passed under the sea, and rolled up a mountain of water which destroyed the city of Messina. On the morning of November 1, 1755, an earthquake threw down the principal part of Lisbon; the sea retired, leaving the bar dry, and then returned in a wave fifty feet high; in six minutes 60,000 people perished. The battle of Actium was fought thirty-one years before the Christian era, while the ground rolled and rocked under the feet of the soldiers on land as they watched the sea fight in which they could take no part. This convulsion of nature destroyed about 10,000 people. In 1812 10,000 persons perished in a similar way at Caracas. Of memorable inundations the following are noted down: In the early part of the fifteenth century the sea broke in at Dort, in Holland, and drowned seventy-two villages and over 400,000 people, and about one hundred years afterward a general inundation, caused by the failure of the dykes in Holland, is said to have destroyed 400,000 souls. It is not too much to say that within historic times recorded calamities by flood and earthquake have killed off between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 people. Of all that have occurred in recent years, the flood in Bengal is by far the most disastrous.

A Great Musician.

Paganini was something more than a grand musician. He was a whole orchestra. He represented a hundred performers. Playing at sight the most difficult compositions, to say nothing of his wonderful improvisations and not less wonderful execution upon a single string, he seemed to have at his command the whole range of natural sounds—the diapason of human passion. Love, rage, jealousy tenderness, devotion, successively animated the strings of his inspired instrument, so responsive to his masterly touch. Now it was the strain of an Æolian harp, or the pastoral song of the shepherd, or the lament of a love lorn maiden; and then, with a flourish of his magical wand, you heard the braying of a donkey, or the roar of the tempests, or the clash of arms, with the shout of the victors and the cry of the vanquished; when, and lenly transported to the nethermost circles of Dante's Inferno, you listen with horror to the derisive laughter of demons amidst the groans and laments of the damned.

It is related of the great violinist that, arriving at Frankfort one night at an unreasonable hour, he stopped at an inn outside the city gate. Finding himself unable to sleep, he took his violin, went to the open window, and commenced playing one of his wonderful medleys. Feminine sighs and groans, then the crying of an infant, and then joyous outbursts of laughter issued in rapid succession from the strings of his magical instrument. The whole neighborhood was aroused. Nightcaps peeped out timidly from upper windows, worthy burghers in scant undress reconnoitered stealthily behind half open doors. At length the more adventurous guests of the inn, rushing up stairs and knocking violently at Paganini's door, with a view of ascertaining the cause of all this hubbub, were quietly informed by the artist that, being unable to sleep, he was simply amusing himself by reproducing upon his violin the varying humors of an accouchement.

Small Farms.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: The real estate agents notice a remarkable and steadily increasing demand for small farms, worth from $1,200 to $3,000, while large and high priced farms are much less sought for. The mechanics and laborers, whose wages have been steadily reduced for the last two years, form the majority of the purchasers, and we fancy most of them will find that the reductions have not been confined to the city. Probably half of these people have not counted the cost, and will be glad enough to get back to the city after the novelty has worn off, while those who go to their new avocation with a determination to work hard, and make the thing a success at all hazards, will be pretty sure to stay. A notable instance of the rapidity with which some of the former class change, is to be found in a small Worcester county farm, near the Boston and Albany road, that has been sold ten times within twelve years.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1876.

The Result.

The Presidential electors of the several States met at their respective capitals on Wednesday to cast their votes for President and Vice President. One hundred and Eighty-five Electoral votes were cast for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, and One Hundred and Eighty-four for Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. A few desperate and hungry democratic politicians hope to be able to reverse the decision by some technicality, but they will in the end have to submit to the plain will of the people.

Louisiana.

The result of the canvass of the vote of Louisiana was declared by the Returning Board Tuesday evening. The majority for the Republican Electoral ticket is over 4,000. The majority for the lowest Elector is 3,155, and for the highest 4,587. The result was obtained by the strictest adherence to the law, and by the throwing out of only such polls as were proved beyond all question to have been controlled by violence or fraud. The misprint tickets, which bore the names of only part of the Hayes Electors, were only counted for those candidates whose names appeared on them; hence the difference between the vote for the highest and lowest Elector. The State Legislature will be Republican by a majority of 24 on joint ballot, the majority in the House being 20, and in the Senate 4. This secures the election of two Republican United States Senators. The Congressional delegation will be four Republicans and two Democrats.

The Democratic House starts on its homestretch badly. Its refusal to allow members having prima facie title to seats to be sworn in before the election of the Speaker is contrary to precedent and in violation of the dictates of common sense. Its Speaker began badly in making a partisan speech on taking the chair, and as the third officer of the Government at the present time, his allusion to the President was outside of all official decorum. The House went on from bad to worse with its exclusion of the members elect from Colorado and South Carolina, and the Speaker seems to have followed its example with his final ruling. Altogether it was not a day for Democrats to be proud of.—N. Y. *Tribune*.

It is very evident that we need not be surprised at any unconstitutional or revolutionary act on the part of the Democratic House. They made a good beginning on Monday by refusing to concede that Colorado was yet a State! The Member from that State was refused his seat and his case referred to a committee on some trivial technical point. They are in hopes they can thus prevent the Colorado electors from voting for Hayes. No objections were made by the Senate to the admission of the Colorado Senator.

Congress assembled on Monday. The House was organized by the election of the notorious Sam. Randall as Speaker. Who and what he is our readers can learn by reading the article from the *Times* in another column. The election of such a man as Speaker by a Republican House would be considered a lasting disgrace to the party, but he is a very fit individual to recieve democratic honors. His arrogance and insolence is unbounded, and Tilden could not have selected a more pliant and unscrupulous tool.

Speaker Randall.

The office of Speaker of the House is as representative in its character as that of President or Vice President of the United States. The man chosen as the chief officer of the lower house of Congress is understood to fairly represent not only the dominant party in that body, but to stand in the light of a leader of that political party in the nation at large. Let us see what sort of a politician the Democracy have put forward as their representative:

1. Mr. Randall has been known for many years as a salary grabber. He voted for what the Democratic newspapers throughout the Union denounced as the back-pay steal. The peculiar infamy of that theft can best be ascertained by consulting back issues of the journals of the party which now elevates him to the highest office within its present control.

2. Mr. Randall is a protectionist. He has been a consistent and influential advocate of high protection tariffs since the day he entered public life. We have not heard that any British gold has found its way into Mr. Randall's hands, but the enormity of the crime of the high tariff monopolists can be learned from the careful, or careless, perusal of Democratic journals printed at any time within forty years.

3. Mr. Randall is an inflationist. He was the reputed author of the Pennsylvania inflation platform of 1875. Which swamped his party in that State last year. If not the writer of the platform, he was its advocate and defender on every stump from the opening of the canvass until its close. The rascally resolutions of the Pennsylvania Convention, it will be remembered, were among the worst developments of the inflation lunacy, being copied almost literally from the Allen Lewing McLean platform of Ohio.

4. When Mr. Randall was a candidate for the Speakership last year, it was maintained by the independent Democratic daily at Washington—to the influence of which he attributed his defeat—that he was the pet candidate of the lobby and of all having jobs to put through, because he had uniformly favored that class by his votes and influence in the committee-room and on the floor of Congress. This has long been the common understanding in Washington with regard to Mr. Randall's position.

We have then, a salary-grabber, a protectionist, an inflationist, and a favorite of the lobby chosen as the representative of all that is best and most decent in the Tilden free-trade "reform" party. This, as a specimen of democratic consistency, will rank among the most remarkable in the annals of Congress.—N. Y. *Times*.

A Terrible Fire.

New York, Dec. 5, Midnight.—The Brooklyn Theatre is in flames, and it is feared the entire block in which it is located, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, will be destroyed.

New York, Dec. 6, 1 A. M.—The fire in Brooklyn originated on the stage of the Brooklyn Theatre at 11:30 P. M., the gas setting fire to the woodwork when the company was about half through the last act of the "Two Orphans." The fire spread with lightning rapidity and burst out through the door on Washington street. The panic and confusion among the audience was terrible but so far as could be learned no lives were lost.

The theatre is totally burned [illegible] a loss of about $250,000; also Deter's restaurant. So far the post-office, next door, does not appear to be injured. The fire is still burning, but it is thought to be under control.

LATER.

New York, Dec. 6.—The extent of the disaster in the Brooklyn Theatre becomes more appalling. A gentleman just from the interior of the burned theatre reports that sixty-five bodies have been removed, and that he saw a pile of twenty or thirty more as they fell through to the basement within the dress circle, burned beyond recognition. The loss of life will probably exceed one hundred

LATEST.—245 BODIES FOUND.

New York, Dec. 6.—The latest intelligence from the Brooklyn fire states that so far 245 bodies have been recovered and that there are still others buried in the ruins.

H. V. Redfield confesses that the evidence of horrible intimidation in Louisiana is fast overcoming his skepticism on the subject. He writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Nov 29:

"The Republicans are proving the charges of violence, murder, and intimidation in the five bulldozed parishes straight out. The revelations are horrible. It is not worth while to try to deny or cover up the facts, however disgraceful to humanity they may be. Sworn testimony shows that the parishes were carried by murder, assassination, whippings, and the establishment of a reign of terror. I have been skeptical as to there having been as much violence and intimidation in the disputed parishes as charged by the Republicans, but I am fast being convinced. The testimony brought out yesterday, and that contained in the sworn statements of other witnesses, who have not yet been before the board, convinces me that the reign of terror has been equal to that which the Republicans have charged. Here are names, details, and specifications given with startling distinctness. If the men reported dead are still alive, where are they? Why are they not brought forward in refutation? The trouble about these stories is that they are mainly true. There was a reign of terror, and the election was carried by murdering men for opinion's sake. The testimony and rigid cross-examinations are clearing away the fog wonderfully. The country will get the truth in time."

Three thousand riflemen in Columbia and four hundred Federal soldiers. This is what is known as Federal oppression.

The "party of Reform" hopes to succeed by a trick or a breach of trust, but the chances are it will not be able to do either.

W. H. COATS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

300 AGENTS WANTED to canvass for a GRAND HISTORICAL WORK entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED LORD'S PRAYER." Agents are meeting with great success. For Terms address H. M. CYDER, Publisher, York, Pa. 46-4ly

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., at the December Term, 1876, for a Charter of Incorporation for the "Smethport Cemetery Association."

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOREN WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in the District of Smethport on Monday, the 11th day of December next and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as [illegible].

Dated at Smethport Nov. 27, 1876, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff

Trial List.

FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1876.

No 99, Sept Term, 1874
James H Wright vs Caroline Chapel

No 146 Sept Term 1875
William Teasdale vs Morris Manning

No 3 Sept Term 1876
B A Truax et al Leroy and Wm Dalmage

No 4 Sept Term 1876
B A Truax et al Leroy and Wm Dalmage

C K CARTWELL, Prothonotary

Smethport, Pa Nov 27, 1876

SHERIFF SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, commencing at the creek on Warrant line at the southeast corner of lot No. 9, Kendall survey; thence west by Warrant line 80 rods, more or less, to the road crossing the Tuna-mungunk creek from the Kendall creek road; thence by the road southwesterly to the creek, thence down the creek by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom a piece of land commencing at the creek at the road by the bridge; thence northwesterly by the road 10 rods, more or less, to the Warrant line, thence east by the Warrant line 40 rods, more or less, to the creek; thence up the creek to the place of beginning, containing one acre on which is one oil well, engine, boiler, derrick and fixtures.

ALSO—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate as in the township of Bradford, beginning at the north side of Kendall creek road in Bradford township where it crosses the line of the lot No. 126, thence westwardly by the line of said road 75½ rods, more or less, to the junction of the Tunungwant creek road on the east side of the Tunungwant creek; thence northwardly by the line of the said road 10 rods to the line of No. 126; thence south by the line of lot No. 125 10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 34 square rods, more or less, improved, one log building with outhouses and two other small buildings thereon.

ALSO—A certain other piece or parcel of land in said township beginning at a stone corner on the road running from the Kendall creek P. O. to the railroad crossing; thence southwardly by the line of said road 10 rods, more or less, to land deeded to James M. Webber; thence northerly by Webber's line to C. Patterson's land; thence northerly by Patterson's land 100 feet, more or less, to a stone corner, thence westerly to the place of beginning, or which is three small frame buildings, one used for a blacksmith shop, one for a butcher shop and one for a drug store.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Joseph P. Clark at the suit of E. Fray, now for the use of J. B. Clark and E. A. Clark.

C. S. KING, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 27, 1876.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m.

Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No 120 of allotment of Keating lands conveyed by Keating & Co to W. S. Moore, thence east one hundred and twenty-one and 9-10 perches to a post; thence south 45 degrees east two perches & post; thence west one hundred and fifty-nine and 9-10 perches to post on bank of Potato Creek; thence up said creek by its several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres, more or less, being same premises conveyed to said Wm. Dalmage by deed dated Jan. 23d, of allotment of Keating Lands aforesaid in Keating township, and part of Warrant No. 2381 improved, and well watered, together with one frame house, and a few apple trees.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Hamilton Otto, at the suit of A. N. Taylor, use of Miles Cressmire.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 27, 1876.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 11th day of Dec. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, commencing at the creek on Warrant line at the southeast corner of lot No. 9, Kendall survey; thence west by Warrant line 80 rods, more or less, to the road crossing the Tunungwant creek from the Kendall creek road; thence by the road southwesterly to the creek, thence down the creek by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom a piece of land commencing at the creek at the road by the bridge; thence northwesterly by the road 10 rods, more or less, to the Warrant line, thence east by the Warrant line 40 rods, more or less, to the creek; thence up the creek to the place of beginning, containing one acre on which is one oil well, engine, boiler, derrick and fixtures.

ALSO—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate as in the township of Bradford, beginning at the north side of Kendall creek road in Bradford township where it crosses the line of the lot No. 126, thence westwardly by the line of said road 75½ rods, more or less, to the junction of the Tunungwant creek road on the east side of the Tunungwant creek; thence northwardly by the line of the said road 10 rods to the line of No. 126; thence south by the line of lot No. 125 10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 34 square rods, more or less, improved, one log building with outhouses and two other small buildings thereon.

ALSO—A certain other piece or parcel of land in said township beginning at a stone corner on the road running from the Kendall creek P. O. to the railroad crossing; thence southwardly by the line of said road 10 rods, more or less, to land deeded to James M. Webber; thence northerly by Webber's line to C. Patterson's land; thence northerly by Patterson's land 100 feet, more or less, to a stone corner, thence westerly to the place of beginning, or which is three small frame buildings, one used for a blacksmith shop, one for a butcher shop and one for a drug store.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Joseph P. Clark at the suit of E. Fray, now for the use of J. B. Clark and E. A. Clark.

C. S. KING, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 27, 1876.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Hamlin, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the north bank of the Allegany river, being the southwest corner of land of Neil Hackett—lot No 84, thence north 300 perches to a post, the northeast corner of lot No. 81, thence west 161 perches to a post in the east line of the lands of A B Dei Chappelle, thence south 42 and 3-10 perches to a post corner, thence west 41 and 2-10 perches to a post, the northeast corner of the land heretofore conveyed by Benton and Clark; thence south 145 perches to a post corner on the north bank of the Allegany river; thence easterly up the north bank of said river by its several courses and distances thereof, to the place of beginning, containing 91 and 50 acres, more or less, be the same, or re or less, being lots Nos. 85 and 108, of the allotment of Keating lands in Liberty township, together with part of land known as the Dei Chappelle tract and being parts of Warrants Nos. 2391 and 2371 Also—One other piece of land situate in Liberty township, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows Beginning at a hemlock, being the southeast corner of the allotment of land of A B Dei Chappelle, thence south 32 perches to a post, corner; thence west 83 and 3-10 perches to a hemlock corner; thence east 83 and 3-10 perches to a post corner; thence south 33 perches to a post corner; thence west 83 perches to a post corner; thence south 33 perches to a hemlock corner; thence east 83 and 3-10 perches to a post corner; thence north 132 perches to a post corner; thence west 83 and 3-10 perches to a post corner; thence north 132 perches to the place of beginning, containing 68 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less, being lot No 87 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, and part of Warrant No. 2391, together with one frame house, wing and a good [illegible] one [illegible] sash shop, three barns and one bowl house, one of barn one store building one tool & saw one corn house, one large orchard and also [illegible] acres of land improved, one well one sawmill, one wagon saw mill, [illegible] mill.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Daniel Clark at the suit of O. B. Wood.

C. S. KING, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 27, 1876.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 18th day of Dec. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, commencing at the creek on Warrant line at the southeast corner of lot No. 9, Kendall survey; thence west by Warrant line 80 rods, more or less, to the road crossing the Tunungwant creek from the Kendall creek road; thence by the road southwesterly to the creek, thence down the creek by its several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom a piece of land commencing at the creek at the road by the bridge; thence northwesterly by the road 10 rods, more or less, to the Warrant line, thence east by the Warrant line 40 rods, more or less, to the creek; thence up the creek to the place of beginning, containing one acre on which is one oil well, engine, boiler, derrick and fixtures.

ALSO—All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate as in the township of Bradford, beginning at the north side of Kendall creek road in Bradford township where it crosses the line of the lot No. 126, thence westwardly by the line of said road 75½ rods, more or less, to the junction of the Tunungwant creek road on the east side of the Tunungwant creek; thence northwardly by the line of the said road 10 rods to the line of No. 126; thence south by the line of lot No. 125 10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 34 square rods, more or less, improved, one log building with outhouses and two other small buildings thereon.

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Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Joseph P. Clark at the suit of E. Fray, now for the use of J. B. Clark and E. A. Clark.

C. S. KING, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 27, 1876.

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All the following described lots and tracts of lands situated in the county of McKean and in the [illegible] of Keating, to wit: Warrants Nos 2135, 2149, 2385, 2386, 2388, 2314, 2324, 2397, 2131, 2394, 2391 and 2381, each containing nine hundred and ninety (990) acres, be the same more or less, all unimproved.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of the Western & Elk Land Improvement Company, at the suit of Robert Patterson & William Mercer.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. Nov 27, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

FOR 1877.

DEVOTED TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES,

And to Reform in Municipal, State, and General Government.

The course of THE TIMES during the Presidential campaign has acquired for it hosts of new friends, and has placed beyond controversy its position as the foremost Republican journal in the United States. During the political struggle preceding the election the fullness, accuracy and fairness of its news reports were as obvious as its vigor, and breadth of view as an organ of public opinion. The critical situation in which the country is placed by the disputed result of the election has been promptly recognized by THE TIMES, but it has found no reason to modify the claim which it urged, alone among its contemporaries, that the vote of the 7th of November entitled a majority of Electoral votes for HAYES and WHEELER. Readers of THE TIMES on the day following the election were placed in possession of returns which were simply the most complete and trustworthy published in any part of the Union. The more thoroughly the facts of the election are disentangled from the mass of Democratic falsehood and pretense which has been thrown around them, the more clearly is the justice revealed of the claims made by THE TIMES the morning after election.

Now that the election of HAYES and WHEELER is perceived by impartial observers of both parties to be a certainty, THE TIMES recognizes the fresh responsibilities which this renewal of a great public trust imposes upon the Republican Party. THE TIMES was among the foremost defenders of the principles of purification and reform within the party which triumphed in the nomination of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES at Cincinnati. It will be as prominent and as uncompromising in its demand for the embodiment of those principles in administrative and legislative action. The election has given rise to constitutional controversies, whose discussion may last for months to come, and whose settlement may tax all the good sense, forbearance, and law-abiding instincts of the people at large. It will be our constant endeavor to correct excited feeling by dispassionate argument, to urge the supreme necessity of moderation and fair dealing, and to place the responsibility for stirring up strife where it belongs. But we shall do so without abating one jot of the just demands of a party which stands securely on the right, and of the people the integrity of whose institutions depends on a scrupulous obedience to the demands of law.

In the agitation of the constitutional questions which have been raised upon public attention in the closeness of the late election, THE TIMES will not cease to insist upon the necessity of some approach to uniformity of method in the proceedings taken by State and local boards to ascertain the vote legally cast for Presidential Electors and members of Congress. It will defend the right of individual States to have the declaration of their will by the recognized authorities of such States protected by all the safeguards which have been thrown around it by the letter of the Constitution and the usage sanctioned by its authors. But it will none the less insist on the duty of Congress to devise means, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby citizens of the United States may be protected against virtual disfranchisement through imperfections in the mechanism provided by any State for securing an honest count of their votes. While carefully avoiding all that may tend to promote sectional animosity among our people, THE TIMES will urge, with the utmost decision, the national duty of protecting the freedmen and the Northern immigrants in the South in the possession of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. It will do all in its power to promote the policy of peace and conciliation between North and South, but will not lose sight of the fact that Northern confidence and amnesty must find their return in the enforcement of even-handed justice and scrupulous regard for the letter and spirit of the law on the part of the South.

Its influence as a leading exponent of political opinion will be strengthed by all that is needful to enhance the value of THE TIMES as a daily record of news. The acknowledged excellence of its correspondence by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world will be fully maintained. In the sphere of literary and artistic criticism of scientific, social, and general discussion, it will address itself, as heretofore, to the appreciation of the educated and intelligent classes of the American people. It will be lively without being sensational, aggressive without being coarse; at all times it will strive to be fearless and independent in the championship of the right. No theories subversive of the principles on which the sacredness of family ties and the existence of society alike repose will be promulgated in its columns.

THE TIMES rejects all advertisements of lotteries, of quacks and medical pretenders, and of all other agencies by which the insidious poison of vice is disseminated throughout society. It will be in the future, as in the past, a newspaper specially adapted for family reading.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing as it does selected editorials on topics of national and general interest from the columns of the daily issue, as well as a concise summary of political, social, and foreign news, besides other features which recommend it to all classes of readers, is a paper admirably fitted to circulate in every portion of the United States. No Republican newspaper approaches it in circulation, and it will be the aim of its conductors to use every means, not only to maintain its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

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I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALERS.

☞ I respectfully invite the citizens of Bradford township to call and examine my goods and prices, and I guarantee satisfaction.

Frank N. Taylor.

15-42ly

SMETHPORT

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Monday, Dec. 11, 1876,

RATES OF TUITION.

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No extra charge for the Languages

All bills for tuition payable in advance.

For information regarding terms, &c. address or call upon

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Principal.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has opened a store for the sale of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, in the building

OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She will at all times keep on hand the

BEST AND MOST SEASONABLE GOODS,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MADAME FOY'S CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Orders for DRESSMAKING filled with promptness and good taste.

MRS. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Pa Sept. 14, 1876.-46-1y

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book" &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instrumenta, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

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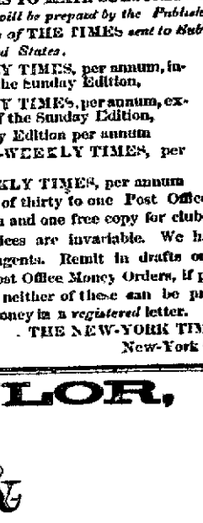

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39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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46-1y

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Wm. John McKnight, dec'd, late of Wetmore township, M'Kean county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

ROBT McKNIGHT.
Administrator.

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.-6t

The Latest Edition!

Important News.

Great Fall in Dry Goods!

AT FRANK N. TAYLOR'S STORE.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities with an IMMENSE STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods carefully selected from the

Latest and Newest Styles,

and bought with especial reference to the wants of my customers, and at bottom prices, I can offer every line of goods at bargains never before equalled in McKean County.

My stock is complete in every line, comprising

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Linens and Silks,

READY-MADE COLTHING,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, NOTIONS

CARPETS, WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS,

with many other articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction both in prices and goods.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes
Augurs
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chains, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn peppers
Cover bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters,
Expansive bits
Faucets
Files
Flatting machines
Forks all kinds
Fruneers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain nickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gas nipples
Hammers
Hand screws
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Ivy knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse boxes
Ice all kinds—and Platform, waffle and tin ware
Ice
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oil stones
Oil cloths
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Pipes
Rules
Rasps
Rivets
Ropes
Saleratus
Sand paper
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Staves
Twine
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Tea caddies
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Vinegar
Wood screws
Washers
Whitelime hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker S. M. Co.** Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER, PHILADELPHIA.

M. L. Armstrong, AGENT, SMETHPORT, PA.

M. L. Armstrong, AGENT, SMETHPORT, PA.

M. L. ARMSTRONG has a full line of samples from Wanamaker's Philadelphia clothing house, and offers the latest styles of

Men & Boys' Winter Suits,

MADE TO ORDER FROM ACCURATE MEASUREMENT.

As cheap as they can be bought at any ready-made establishment, and of the best quality and make. Remember that these are not "ready-mades" goods; they are cut and made to order by the best city tailors. The goods are all marked plainly at

One Price and Returned if not Satisfactory.

We are confident that we can satisfy you in Quality and Styles, as well as prices, and can give a PERFECT FIT. Call at The Post-Office and examine samples and prices—and leave your measure.

14-4—3m

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Ag't.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
McKean County Miner

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and
House of Representatives

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress it seems proper that I should refer to, and in some degree, recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice, and then as an entire stranger to my own candidacy, and at the time of the first of them was ineligible as a voter. In such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred, even had there not been full fruition of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters who have made politics their study. It is not unreasonable evidence of a blunder on the part of the Executive because there are wide differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see and admit, but I have become extremely sensitive in selections made of persons appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government in nearly every case selected without solicitation and entirely unacquainted with the appointee, but upon the recommendations of prominent citizens chosen directly by the people. It is impossible where so many offices are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. It can be shown that no administration, from that of Washington to the present, has been free from those mistakes, but I leave my vindication to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, consistent with the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment not of intent.

BEGINNING OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION.

My first years were commenced at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the states had revolted against the government and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population was in sympathy with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as a more honorable enemy in the front. Early unprecedented errors of judgment, not to say malfeasance, had thrown immeasurably into the hands of those who had no rights and peculiarly fitted to destroy. With these the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in the control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon means this and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving as it was supposed, to the Union-saving and non-secessionist votes. Three of the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation, hence, in opening up my first administration to the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced.

It was the work of the legislative branch of the government. My province was only to approve or veto their acts, which I did quite actively, urging the Legislatures of the states that had not yet done so to ratify with the amendment to the constitution. The country was laboring under an evil that it contracted in the support of rebellion and taxation was an oppressive and discouraging provision. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Four years have reduced within the last seven years nearly three hundred millions of dollars and the national debt has been reduced at the same time over four hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars. By refunding the six per cent bonded debt for bonds bearing five and four and one half per cent respectively, the annual interest on the debt reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1865 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been during from over one hundred and fifty millions against the United States in 1869, to less than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, will be easily accomplished. Even in the absence of much desired further legislation on this subject.

INDIAN POLICY.

A policy has been adopted towards the Indians inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane—has substantially ended Indian hostilities on the whole land except a small portion of Nebraska, Dakotahs, Wyoming and Montana territories, the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Heretofore there have grown out of the invasion of the white man who has violated our treaty obligations in his search for gold the question might be asked why the government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites. The answer is simple. The first emigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in a desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlements by citizens. The subject of the Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views are so fully expressed therein, that I refer to those reports and recommendations as my own.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen, from time to time, in the foreign relations of the government, but the United states have been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings towards the United States in the commemoration of

THE CENTENNIAL

of the nation. The government and the people of the United states have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that not small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations, from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

THE REDUCED APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for offices in certain consular districts, and by reducing certain consular offices, and by reducing certain consular offices, and by reducing certain consular offices

navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay. Yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command. By substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy iron-clads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and materials and the increase in the cost of the naval service, growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once, that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done all the strength that there is in the navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and will be powerful for the purposes of defense, and also for offensive action, should a necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores.

The fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is had been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy by persons who, at the same time, criticize and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition. But the good sense of the country will understand that it is really to his practical action that we have at this time any effective naval force at command.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the excess of expenditures, excluding expenditures on account of previous years, over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to be $4,151,988,66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are $36,723,432.43. The estimated revenue for the same period is $30,645,105, leaving an estimated excess of expenditures to be appropriated as a deficiency of $6,078,267.43. The Postmaster General, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service as well as for the interests of the government; and he urgently recommends that the compensation of this class of postmasters be based upon the business of their respective offices, as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor of stamps cancelled.

A few Postmasters in the Southern states have expressed great apprehension for their personal safety, on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made pub-

THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, in a communication herewith, that the government exhibit be removed to the capitol, and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this, and believing that Congress would second this view I directed that all the government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them, until the question of a permanent exhibition is acted on.

Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several executive departments in the International Exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the board appointed from these several departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the government, have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command. Without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display, the success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the government building attracted during the period of the exhibition from both foreign and native people. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the government for the purpose of the exhibition, illustrating as it does the general resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the use of the mercantile arts and the applications of applied science in the administration of the affairs of the government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide for. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

MANNER OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one state. The remedy is partially nodoubt in the enlightenment of electors. The compulsory support of the free-school, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters; but I would, to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens who are educated in their own language would ac-

tion guaranteed. Having very recently added to my office

A New Printing Press

Of the latest and most improved style, I am prepared to do work as fine as can be done in the State, and would respectfully solicit a trial.

M'KEAN COUNTY "MINER"

$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Official Poper of McKean County, and the Best Paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

The "MINER" for 1877 will be greatly improved, and in the future as in the past. we will endeavor to make it a welcome visitor to every household, and as an advertising medium, cannot be surpassed.

H. F. BARBOUR, Proprietor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription prices of the Miner is $1.50 per year, or $1.00 if paid in advance. Subscribers wishing the paper at $1.50 must pay in advance, or within three months after the expiration of their subscription.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. Whitmore, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 12½ p. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evening at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Charleston at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. Sabbath School at Hooker School House at 2 p. m. and Preaching at Hooker School House at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. Rose, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hooker School House.

EPISCOPAL.—M. O. Mellan, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

Notice to Subscribers.

We, the undersigned, having learned by experience that the newspaper business can be conducted profitably and pleasantly only on the cash system, have jointly determined that on and after Jan. 1, 1877, we shall expect all subscriptions to be paid in advance. We have to pay cash for material and labor, and cannot be expected to carry hundreds of dollars in debts distributed in sums of one to five dollars among so many individual subscribers. The subscription price of our papers will be $1,50 per year, which is low at the cost of publishing will permit, and none of our subscribers who expect to pay for their paper can object to paying this small sum in advance, thus avoiding the keeping of book accounts, collecting, possible disputed bills, &c. We hope and expect all our friends will heartily cooperate with us in this "new departure." Subscribers will please bear in mind that our rule is invariably no pay no paper, and after Jan. 1, 1877, all subscribers who have not paid in advance will be stricken from our books.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Publisher MINER.
A. J. HUGHES,
Publisher REPORTER.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisers are notified that the subscription price of the MINER will invariably be charged in addition to the advertisement. An advertisement does not include the paper, unless by special contract.

WANTED.—Any subscriber, or any other man, who has in his possession a copy of the MINER of Sept. 18, 1875, or can beg, borrow or steal one, will confer a great favor upon us, and be well paid in addition, by bringing it to this office.

$5.00 REWARD.—Stolen from the premises of the Subscriber a single harness; said harness was almost new, C. plate trimmings. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the harness.

F. F. BARBOUR,
Turtle Point, Pa.

WATCH NIGHT.—In accordance with the old and beautiful custom of the church, the death of the old year and the birth of the new year will be celebrated in the M. E. Church of this borough by prayer and praise on Sunday evening, the 31st inst. Quarterly Meeting services will be held the same day and evening. Rev. B. E. Williams, of Olean, will conduct the Quarterly Meeting services, and Rev Whiteside expects other assistance from abroad for the evening services.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—There will be no excuse for those who delight in tripping the "light fantastic" if they do not commence the coming new year pleasantly and joyfully. E. F. Wright, of the Wright House, has decided to open his house to a New Year's Ball on Monday evening, Jan. 1, 1877. He has an elegant dancing hall, and the house is large and well furnished; also, everyone knows who has ever stopped there that the supper alone will be worth the price of a ticket. We expect it will be one of the finest hops of the season. Tickets will be issued from this office this week.

BUSINESS.—On the 1st of the present month F. N. Taylor inaugurated the cash system, letting no goods go over his counters without ready pay. He, of course, loses some customers, but he also saves many bad debts. The custom with merchants who give long credits is generally to charge paying customers enough to make up for the bad debts. This is avoided in the cash system, and Frank informs us that it is simply astonishing how few he now sell goods where all pay cash, and there are no bad debts to make up from the cash customers. He is now closing out his present stock, and there is no better time to buy goods cheap for cash.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED BIBLE HISTORY.—Mr. K. B. Percival, a very worthy gentleman from Prattsville, will visit the people of this vicinity in a few days to give them an opportunity to secure the above valuable book. It is a simple and attractive account of the great events mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; comprising also, the lives of the Patriarchs, of Christ and his Apostles, and of the remarkable women and children mentioned in the Sacred Volume; each section closing with appropriate moral reflections. Also, an Appendix, containing instructive tables, and other valuable matter, with an introduction by the American Editor. Complete in one Octavo Volume of about 800 pages, illustrated by numerous Steel and other engravings, by the most eminent artists, accompanied with four accurate maps of the countries of the Bible. Mr. Percival is also agent for the New Illustrated Family Bible, which he offers at very reasonable figures. We bespeak for him a kind reception and many sales.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— A few inches of snow would be thankfully received.

— President elect Rutherford B. Hayes is the way it reads.

— Is there to be a literary society in Smethport this winter?

— Those gentlemen who bet their money on the Tilden nag will now please pay their bets.

— The editor of the Ashtabula New Century is under arrest for libel. He has our congratulations.

— The Western Penitentiary contains 672 prisoners, the largest number ever confined in the institution.

— Under the new time table arrangement it takes the best part of a week to go to Buffalo and do any business and return.

— Gen. Sartwell is renovating his billiard saloon and tables. The rooms will fairly shine when he gets through with it.

— It is time to prepare for Christmas tree festivals. M. L. Armstrong has enough toys to fill a forest of ordinary trees.

— The Methodist and Baptist church Sunday schools will probably unite in a grand Christmas Tree Festival in the former church this year.

— The first message over the new telegraph line between Bradford and Titusville, was sent from the Bradford Oil Exchange, Saturday, Nov. 25.

— Two young hunters, young in years but old in experience, John S. Oviatt and Geo. Goodwin, killed six deer one day last week. Good enough.

— During the Centennial season the Erie Railroad carried 3,000,000 passengers without the loss of a life or a piece of baggage.

— A portion of the new mill of the Phoenix Iron Company, at Phoenixville, will be converted into a nail mill, and the remainder into a wire mill.

— Reading City Councilmen are under bail to answer at court the charge of maintaining a nuisance, they having allowed certain streets to get badly out of repair.

— The Pennsylvania Minstrels, an amateur company, gave one of their entertainments in the Court House Wednesday evening. We have seen professionals who did not excel them.

— Some of our friends from Tarport complain very earnestly, and it seems to us with good cause, because the Erie company will not allow them an agent at their place. It is represented to us as a great inconvenience to the merchants and operators.

— Mr. Oakes has retired from the editorship and management of the Bradford Era, and is succeeded by Mr. Chas. F. Parsons. Mr. Oakes was a quiet, unassuming gentleman and a very industrious and conscientious editor, and much of the success of the Era is due to his labors.

— Ladies, go to Mrs. Gallup's to buy your hats. She has a good assortment, and is selling them very cheap. She will close her store after the Holidays' but will open it in time for the spring trade, consequently she is selling off her present stock at a very low figure. Store on Main St., opposite Catholic Church.

— The Philadelphia Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against George McGowan, chairman Democratic City Committee, Samuel Josephs, Democratic ex-Representative, and Council man Marcus for the fraudulent tax receipt job of last election. It will probably go hard with the rascals.

— The letter from Bradford which we publish in another column is transferred from the columns of the Elmira Advertiser, with the thought that it may be interesting to some of our readers. One need not become inextricably entangled in one of the authors' occasional headless and meaningless jumble of words called sentences to be convinced that A. N. Cole is the author. Strange as it may seem, he is considered sane.

— The Era of Saturday makes the following mentions in its Tarport items:

W. J. Milliken has recently opened a fine new law office over Wall's store. Mr. M. has had several years experience in Smethport, and is deserving of a liberal patronage.

Frank N. Taylor keeps as finely as arranged store as can be found in the Tuna Valley. His stock comprises almost everything to supply the wants of man and beast.

— One cannot but feel the deepest commiseration for the unfortunate young man now in the county jail under charge of attempted murder at Bradford. It is evident to any observer that he is not entirely in his right mind a good portion of the time. He is quiet and uncomplaining, but his confinement evidently wears upon him. The other prisoners are very kind and sympathetic in their treatment of him, and humor him in all his little whims.

— Elk is the leather county of the State. Three of its extensive tanneries consume on the aggregate 40,000 cords of bark per annum, and turn out 300,000 sides of sole leather. The tannery of Messrs. Schultz & Wilcox, one of the largest in the United States, gives employment to two hundred men. They have 325 double tan vats, six bark mills and seventy dwelling houses for their employees. The tannery itself cost $2,000,000 and the buildings cover twenty acres of ground.

— There was a fine field for speculation at the auction sale of Centennial buildings in Philadelphia on Friday. The buildings were put up for sale without reserve, and the prices in some instances were absurdly low. For instance, Agricultural Hall, which covered ten acres and costing $275,000, was knocked down at $13,100; the Art Gallery annex, costing $110,000, sold for $3,000. The main Building was bought in by John S. Morton for the permanent exhibition company for $150,000, which was a fair price.

Hayes or Tilden

Has nothing to do with the large assortment of Jewelry and Toys for the Holidays at Armstrong's. Knowing that the times are hard, I have put my stock of Holliday Goods down to low "bottom prices," so that every body can "make the ride" and give his or her friend a Centennial holliday present.

Please call and examine the largest assortment of holiday goods ever in Smethport, and I guarantee to make the prices satisfactory.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

— We, together with the other constant readers of the Reporter, were disappointed as it last week. We expected that as a faithful and fearless journal, it would give a full account of the disgraceful row in which a prominent leader of the democracy and county official of that village played so leading a part. As our information was only from rumor we did not feel at liberty to make any distinct statements regarding the affair, and looked to be more specifically informed by the Reporter. But we were disappointed. It's courage failed. We are now informed by a leading democrat of that village, who candidly and honestly assumes the discredit of securing this belligerent official's nomination, that they propose to have him removed. We presume no one would object to that, though it looks to us rather unkind and a little inconsistent. The character, disposition, habits and tastes of the gentleman were fully as well known to his democratic friends before his election as now. Yet this knowledge did not prevent his becoming a candidate, and did not prevent the democracy from rallying to his support with their usual zeal. The MINER quietly hinted that there were reasons well known to all why he would not honor the office, and we were accused of assailing private character for political purposes. The MINER now has nothing to say. It is "none of our funeral." The democratic party of McKean have a "white elephant" on their hands, and we wish them much joy with him—and hope he will stay by them.

A Day in Olivedale.

Correspondence of the Elmira Advertiser.

Bradford, McKean County, Pa., Nov. 23.

It is early morning, and the glow of the high Heavens in front of the hotel, paling the gray in the east just appearing, gives one a sort of home-like sensation. All about are sleepers, here in beds, there in cots, from basement to turret, and the Bradford House seems a vast dormitory, where tired and restless adventurers sleep and slumber, snore, and dream dreams of territory, oil, oil wells, derricks, delvings and diggings after fortunes found and unfound, deep in profoundest depths of sand rock hidden. But deep from our eyes and slumbers from our eyelids departing, we will arise and take to

OUR EARLY CHAIR;

since it is at early morning that our pen runs on all the easier, and here is the scene from our window. A scattering straggling, shaggy, shanty town, with a street in front smooth paved with composite rather than concrete,—clay lubrication, rain water—petroleum, vegetable mould, red loam, slate and shell, crag and cliff, reef and rock, crushed, crumbled, pounded, pestled, pulverized and powdered make these a eternal trip-hammers in endless evolution, and this, a sort of paste, porridge and plaster, is Bradford's pavement. The houses along the streets look out from windows without shutters, on eyes and noses of the composite—and then the garden spots, how funny. On most lots up a tall cone of lumbers in net work woven, at base of which is seen the inevitable surroundings of the fountain beneath, whence, mellow-blown from earth's hidden chambers, comes daily welling up

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

And this is the centre of the new Gilderade, all along the valley of the Tuna. To this region, away back in the Autumn of 1816, came Col. Daniel Kingsbury, agent for the United States Bounty Land Company, all the way from the Hub of the Universe; and here, and forests primeval, 'mong waving pines and hemlocks weeping, made habitation in the wilderness, and with countless axes busy in their blows, and saws with strokes unceasing, swept away the forests, and far to the Southland, by floods of spring-time and autumn borne, the pines and hemlocks transformed into dwellings, barns, out-houses and fences, dotted the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, from their sources to the gulf. And thence, as passed away the forests, succeeded farms and farm-houses in a pleasant valley, fertile and productive, skirting the Tuna, in its sinuous ways, till lost in the Allegany. Six years ago or thereabouts ago was it, so they tell us, that one Foster, whose Christian name may have been Joseph, John or Josephus, we did not enquire which, or whether this or that, came to Bradford with his auger, and digging down, sought for oil, and found it. We said that Foster bored at B.—only a little below, at a point now known as Tarport, a suburb of the present city of Bradford—We take it that all towns having suburbs are cities, or should be. Here was found the first oil to speak of on the Tuna, a fine flowing well, yielding nineteen barrels daily, and of superior quality. Forty four years in advance had come Job Moses, the man of peace, patience and piety, better known as the venerable Old Man, "whose made of life were fast running out," and still ran on as ever. Job was rich, had gathered up gold from the "sands," and believed in the spirits. These told the man of peace, piety and patience to buy all the land in the neighborhood regardless of the historical "brush fence" long separating the Keystone from the Empire state. Job obeyed orders and made purchase of all the country round about Jordan, or on the Tuna rather, in the neighborhood of Limestone, Cattaraugus County, making himself next door neighbor to the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation. And here Job bored, and bored, now into mother earth, and then again his neighbors, never giving it up, nor losing faith in the spirits, since the show was all the while "splendid," and yet only a "flowing show." Finally, and barely a year and a half ago was it, that four young men, mere boys, with little cash, and yet, having brave hearts and brawny hands, set themselves at work boring, resolved to strike oil, Hoodoos, Halifax, Hades, or some other country; when, what should one day happen, but, at the depth of more than a thousand feet, the third sand rock was reached, and there came gushing up such a stream of oil as to astonish the natives. The four boys, organizing as a company, under the firm name of Jackson, Walker & Co., kept on contracting, marvels of enterprise and success. Thence and till now have flocked in crowds of men, making purchases and pulling down wells, till all along the valley of the Tuna, at Bradford, in the valley above, below, at Tarport, Limestone, interspersed and intermediate, are seen rows of derricks and wells along the banks of the creek, at the base, midway along the declivity on either hand, and here and there standing out steeple-like, on the brow of distant hills, monuments of faith in the Moloch of Oil. Here are the figures of to-day. Whole number of derricks in the Tuna valley, four hundred and fifty. Producing wells, three hundred and twenty-seven. Derricks in State of New York, eighty-seven. Producing wells, fifty-seven. The daily yield of these wells at the present is not less than five thousand barrels in the aggregate, and the money value from fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars. Nearly every well pays a good profit, money is plenty, and employment, with fair wages general. The most interesting feature of the development of oil in the valley of the Tuna is the one of transportation. As oil, equally with other liquids, seeks its level, so the running down hill is the point always kept in view. This makes lots all along the base of the hills on either side the valley, those most sought after, and locates derricks along the slopes, one above the other, as each little plateau of a few feet square invites the architect, the engineer and the auger. From each well runs a pipe conveying the oil to tanks beside the rail track, whence it is borne away to eastern markets. Till a little dell, midway between Tarport and Limestone, has been constructed an immense tank, with a capacity of several thousands of barrels, fed by scores of wells around and about the basin. Here is seen a sort of Corliss engine, lifting with its iron sinews what may fitly be denominated oceans of oil, and forcing it through piping, over a hill seven hundred feet high, and dropping it in at Olean, whence, by way of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, and Erie Railway lines, it is transported to tidewater. The projector of this remarkable accomplishment is Mr. J. H. Dilks, an engineer who knows how to run the machine. The territory along the Tuna remaining undeveloped is still large, and wells are steadily multiplying. Individuals and companies of eminent responsibility not only now own but are adding daily to their possessions of territory.

The following are some of the chief of these, to wit: R. W. Evans, Whitney, Wheeler & Co., Fred Prentice, F. S. Johnson, John Brown, Hatch, Scriber & Co., Emery, Patterson & Co., Wing, Lockwood & Co., etc., etc.

These and others have passed the rubicon and are steadily invading the Empire State, and talk learnedly of new dips of sand rock, and a great oil basin extending northward across York State, beneath Lake Ontario, welling up in Canada, and cropping out in the neighborhood of the North Pole. That oil will be found in abundance at points in our own State considerably north of those hitherto developed, there is little doubt.—Good judges are confident that, not only along the entire Allegany valley and its tributaries will oil deposits be found, but that the territory will embrace the valleys of the Upper Genesee and those of the Canisteo and and Chemung also. Should any of the good people of Elmira be, however, attacked with the fever and incline to speculate, we would advise them, for the present, to confine their experiments to that section of the State of New York where, long years ago, the Seneca Nation skimmed the springs and bottled up the oil which so promiscuously and generally killed or cured, according to circumstances.

A. N. C.

Two Years an Invalid—Cured.

"People's Remedies" are seven in number and are manufactured by Dr. H. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y. No one of them is put forward as a "cure all," but each is adapted to a special class of diseases, as described in the circular entitled "People's Remedies," which is wrapped around every bottle. Each remedy, in its place, is curative in the highest sense possible, in the present advanced state of medical science. When thus adapted it will apparently work wonders. Many thousands of certificates of cures are on file, written by grateful invalids who have been restored by them to health. Some of these are published in the circulars above referred to, representing all classes of society, from the lowly cottage to the princely palaces and officers of State. Ask your druggist for one.

New Bethlehem, Pa., July 12, 1876.

DR. H. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.—DEAR SIR—About two years ago I had an eruption of the skin and swelling of my upper lip and both legs. I could not wear a boot for nine months. I had also a bad cough for fifteen years. I met you at the McNutt house here, last February, showed you my swollen limbs, and you examined my lungs. You prescribed your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, your Salt Rheum Ointment and Improved Cough Honey. I commenced their use at once as you directed. The effect surprised me and all who knew my case. The cough almost immediately ceased. The eruption disappeared and the swelling went "down and out." It is now about six months since I began the treatment. I improved so that I commenced work the first of March, and now I wear my boots and labor as before I was sick. No trace either of the Cough, swelling or eruption remains. The cure is complete, and I feel as well as before I was sick. I am willing to be qualified to the truthfulness of the above, and will cheerfully answer all inquiries. I feel so grateful to you as it is possible for a restored invalid to feel. Yours truly,

J. M. SEYLER.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. D. Armstrong, agent for Smethport.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of The McKean & Buffalo R. R. Co.
Smethport, Pa. Dec. 5 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Smethport, Pa., on Monday, the 8th day of January 1877, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place the election for Directors for the ensuing year will take place.

GRAHAM MACFARLANE,
n6-4t Secretary.

Trial List for Special Term, Jany. 6, 1877.

No 102, June T 1873
J F Clark vs T J & C C Melvin

No 63, Dec T 1873
J F Clark vs C C Melvin, Admr's of Reed

No 92, Sept T 1874
George B Moore vs H N Cook
No 203, Sept T 1874
P Ackley, Guardian &c vs James M & G M [Welch

No 111, Dec T 1876
H Little, Sh. of D K vs Joseph F Clark
No 120, Dec T 1874
F Rathermann vs A Giffenbenker & wife
No 12, Feby T 1875
Warren's Trustees vs J B Clark
No 72, June T 1875
H Little Sh. of D K vs Gugust W Newell
No 9, Sept T 1875
John Tretton vs Luther Gordon
No 128 Sept T 1875
J F Clarke vs M Finnegan
No 220 Sept T 1875
C & N W Heinemann vs Bell & D B R R Co.
No 41 Dec T 1876
J F Clark vs H Little Sh. of D K
No 121 Dec T 1876
Jos. Colegrove vs McKean & Buffalo R R Co
No 20 Feby T 1876
James Briggs vs Henry McCord
No 136 Feby T 1876
County of McKean vs Bradford Poor District
No 220 Feby T 1876
R T Watkins vs H W Green & wife
No 116 June T 1876
Wm E Young et al vs Allegheny Valley R R
No 140 June T 1876
Brown & Norris vs Geo C Howe
No 240 June T 1876
Mrs A E Bailey vs Jeb Miller & wife
No 130 June T 1876
Caroline Bradley vs Ines Parsons & T T
No 192 June T 1876
Thomas Galler vs D V Greenlee

H K SARTWELL, Prothy.
per J D CHADWICK, Deputy.
November 27, 1876.

The New-York
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Jury Lists.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for December Term—1876.

Annin—Freeman John Kinney, J B Kinney, L J Thorpe.
Bradford—W B Corwin, F Crooker, Jr., Lorenzo Drake, John Edson, John Emery, W C Freeman, Wm Hodges, John McMurray, A C Pratt.
Corydon—I. N Bishop.
Ceres—V P Carter, J M Hargraves, Abel Hammond, Almond Lamphier, E Nichols, J J Roberts, L V Wood.
Eldred—Orson Cory, Michael Flanigan, B G Spiller.
Keating—Jerry Chadwick, Jacob Digel, Moses Hackett, Hugh McCabe, John Stratton, H Tyler, A D Barbaut.
Liberty—F H Arnold, B S Grinolds, Mack Freeman
Lafayette—Cornelius Sullivan, Erastus Turner.
Norwich—C B Burdick, Daniel Gallup, Christopher Herzog.
Otto—H H Baker, James Morse, Wm McCullough.
Smethport—John Grigsby, E Sartwell, Robert Wolfers, H M Rush.
Sergeant—Casper Hafner.
Wetmore—James Campbell, James Landrigan.

List of Grand Jurors drawn for Dec. Term—1876.

Annin—John Ely.
Bradford—Albert Blair, Dexter Moore, John Rutherford.
Bradford boro'—J Moorhouse, A W Newell.
Ceres—A E Barber, O P Coon, W K Ring, Nelson Peabody, Clark Wells, D F Wilson, L C White.
Eldred—Theo McMann, J A Peckham.
Keating—John Kent, Casper Smith.
Liberty—E C Dexter, A C Holden.
Lafayette—R H Lemington.
Norwich—C P Rice
Smethport—H Hamlin, W W Ostrander.
Wetmore—W W Griffith.
O YOSBURG,
A REILLY,
Jury Commissioners.

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LARD,
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SHOULDERS,
DRIED BEEF,
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EGGS,
CHEESE,

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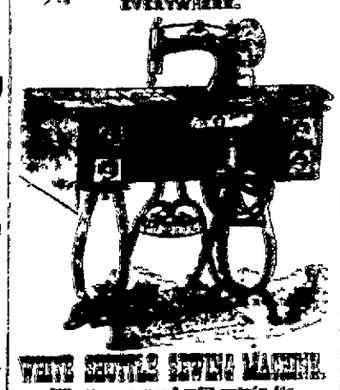

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By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

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A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard or whiskers from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which neither rubs nor wash off.

Prepared by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

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Knew what was Good for Him.

Here is an anecdote with a sharp moral that comes to us all the way from Australia: Sixty years ago, when I was a teacher in Kalmalcum parish, says John Fraser, I was using whisky bitters for my stomach's sake. One day I dipped a piece of cake in it and gave it to the dog. He grudgingly ate it, curling up his lips to avoid the taste. Ere long he became tipsy—he howled most piteously, and unnaturally locked up in my face as if for help. He began to stagger and fall like a drunken man. The appearance of his face and eyes was extraordinary. He lay on the floor and howled until the effects of the drink were off. The dog never forgot the trick. Whenever afterward I went to the dresser for the bottle he hastened to the outside of the house. One day, the door being shut, he sprung at one bolt through a pane of glass, to get outside. So much for the wisdom of the dog—infinitely surpassing that of foolish drinking men.

A Wife's Power.

A good wife is to a man wisdom, strength and courage; a bad one is confusion, weakness and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward property which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long withstand bad influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He needs a tranquil mind, and especially if he is an intelligent man, with a whole head, he needs its moral force in the conflict of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace and comfort. There his soul renews its strength, and goes forth with renewed vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met with bad temper, jealousy and gloom, or assailed with complaints and censure, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair

How the Turkish Army is Fed.

The Turkish commissariat department is wretchedly bad. A correspondent thus describes the distribution of biscuit and what else there might be to the soldiers: Toward night, by the dull glare of a torch or fire, the overseer of such articles would be seen perched on the sacks doling out the rations to the quartermaster sergeants of the different regiments, who need again to count them out to their assistants for each company. There was no jangling; two broken pieces of a fair size equaled one biscuit or two handfuls of crumbs; and this latter arrangement seemed to be preferred as softer and more reducible to food. On went the Turk counting in a monotonous tone: "*Beer, cakes, cash, dead,*" till at last the full tale was made up, and then the messenger would fold up his sack and "silently steal away." He must hurry off to his company, give them their food, do his best to measure out the crumbs and the pieces so as to make it all go around and leave him a little piece for himself, and his work was done. So it went on, day after day, the Turks meanwhile fighting like heroes, and never flinching even when danger was greatest and the enemy's fire hottest.

The Saltness of Sea Water.

Professor Chapman, of University College, Toronto, says that the object of the saltness of sea water is to regulate evaporation. If any temporary cause raises the amount of saline matter in the sea to more than its normal value, evaporation goes on more and more slowly. If the value be depreciated by the addition of fresh water in undue excess, the evaporation power is the more increased. He gives the results of various experiments in reference to evaporation on weighed quantities of ordinary rain water and water holding in solution 2.6 per cent. of salt. The excess of loss of the rain water compared with the salt solution was, for the first twenty four hours, 0.54 per cent.; at the close of forty eight hours, 1.46 per cent., and so on in an increasing ratio.

A new sect, called "The Purifiers," has arisen in Russia. Their leading doctrines are said to be that all must marry on becoming of age, but that the husband must be subordinate to the wife, and recognize her as the head of the family. Also, that once a week he must confess his sins to his wife. They adhere to the Greek church.

Standard Remedies.

It is a fact well known to all our readers that a few proprietary medicines have so earned a reputation as standard remedies, and occupy a place in every well regulated household, almost as universally as the Bible and the family almanac. Foremost among these is the Merchant's Gargling Oil, manufactured by the well known company of that name at Lockport, N. Y.—a sovereign remedy for man and beast, and one which has wrought hundreds of well attested cures. We need hardly say here what the patrons of the *Blade* fully understand—that we do not make a practice of praising indiscriminately the numerous compounds offered to the public, but since we believe the "Gargling Oil" to be a carefully compounded and efficacious remedy, we do not hesitate to say as much.—*Toledo (Ohio) Blade*

MAY I?—A young Port Jervisite at a party recently obtained the consent of a fair young lady, whom he met that evening for the first time, to accompany her home. He waited patiently after the party was over until all the rest had gone, when he finally suggested to the young lady that he was ready, and was demurely told that she boarded there. Wherever he goes now he is asked: "May I see you home?"

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Jennings' Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—Com.

Carpets by the Acre.

Over seven acres of carpets, besides an acre of marble tiling, were used in fitting up the Grand Central Hotel, Broadway, New York. It is eight stories high, occupying nearly a whole block, is located in the heart of the city; all its appointments first-class, and what is the best of all, the prices have been reduced to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Winter is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, to take along a good stock of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.

It is becoming all the "go" to chew "Matchless" plug instead of fine cut, as it is made of better material and finer and more delicate flavor, so much liked by old chewers. The splendid flavor of this brand is known only to the Pioneer Tobacco Company, manufacturers, 123 Water St. N. Y. Every plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." thereon.

Those accretions upon the scalp which are termed dandruff are promptly removed by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which by opening the pores promotes the natural moisture of the hair. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth ave., N. Y.

Take fifteen years from your age with Hiff's Hair Dye.

The Rev. Matthew Bonner, M. D., late medical missionary to China, is curing thousands of dyspepsia, ladies' "morning sickness," foul breath, and all disorders of the stomach and liver, by the use of "Ohing." It is the Chinese sovereign remedy for these disorders. Send $1 for a box, or 4 stamp for a circular, to post-office box 111 Troy, N. Y.

Sneezing catarrh, chronic catarrh, ulcerative catarrh, with all their sympathetic diseases, promptly relieved and permanently cured by Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. It instantaneously relieves and always cures.

Centennial Notes.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The judges of artificial limbs and surgical instruments gave the sole award to the exhibitor, B. Frank Palmer, L. L. D., of Philadelphia, declaring it as "the complete assemblage of the seven inventions, the first half of one of, the direct forms of human misfortune places the author in the front rank of the inventors and benefactors of the age." All the artificial legs made from wrist to fingers in comparison with Dr. Palmer's. No one with a mutilated leg, who sees it, would be without it.

TREE AND POST DIGGER.

Among the novelties in labor-saving machinery in Agricultural Hall was the Eureka Tree and Post Digger. It works admirably in all soils, prairie, stony, sandy clay or quicksand, where the auger cannot be worked, without clogging, knee work or backache. Sent to any address, freight free, on receipt of $5, by the Eureka Digger Co., 84 William street, New York.

PLOWS.

D. O. & H. Reynolds, of Brockton, Mass., exhibited their Prairie King Gang and Sulky Plows, with beams swinging from a common center. They avoid a lateral draft and insure a straight furrow—an entire new device and a great improvement on all other plows. They also make wheel cultivators, the Turtle pulverizing harrow, the Victor horse hoe, hand wheel hoes, and the Eagle hand seed drill, the best ever invented.

CIDER MAKING.

At the Centennial trial of cider machinery in Agricultural Hall, October 26th, the Hoomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., made 116¾ barrels of cider in nine and three quarter hours, with one press, averaging a barrel of cider from less than forty-five and one-half bushels of apples. Thousands witnessed the trial, and expressed their satisfaction with the masterly manner in which the work was performed.

PÁMPAS, OR UPLAND RICE.

C. E. Kross, of Jackson, Mich., grower and sole proprietor, will send, post-paid, to any address, sufficient to produce one bushel for fifty cents, or three packages for $1 00.

CHISHOLM'S IMPROVED BOILER AND PIPE COVERING

is so manifestly superior to all others for these purposes, that it took the first premium of the Centennial commission. Those having boilers or pipes, or awning agencies, should address John F. Shuster, 58 North Eighth St., Phila.

Diseased Lungs.

From F. G. Smith, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y.

"Having for the last fourteen years used Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family—also, up with the best success, and confidently believing that it has on several occasions saved my life—I give it as my opinion that it is the best remedy in use for diseases of the throat and lungs. About two years since my youngest son, then fifteen years of age, took a violent cold, which settled on his lungs. So rapid and severe was the progress of the disease, that we became very much alarmed. We commenced giving him the Balsam, and continued to do so until five bottles were used, when the dangerous attack was removed. Last year he was again seized with a violent cough and cold, and believing his lungs to be diseased we applied to the late Dr. J. E. Hawtew, one of our most distinguished physicians, for an examination, the result of which was that his lungs were pronounced diseased. On learning that we had made use of the Balsam he advised us to continue to do so, which we did, and in the course of a few days the health of my son was entirely restored. Feeling under obligations for the benefits derived from this great remedy, I cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from diseases of the throat and lungs.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A perfect dressing for the hair. The COCOAINE holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized Cocoanut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

Bad enough to look and feel bad your self, but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder* which, given in grain to one three times a week will make him look and feel well

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Good Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks		6¾@	10⅞
Common to Good Texans		6¾@	6¾
Milch Cows	40	60@	90
Hogs—Live		6¾@	6¾
Dressed		8¾@	9¾
Sheep		5¾@	6¾
Lambs		7 @	9
Cotton—Middling		11 @	11⅜
Flour—Extra Western	5 65	@	6 80
State Extra	5 75	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 28	@	1 31
No. 2 Spring	1 22	@	1 22
Rye—State	82	@	85
Barley—State	71	@	75
Barley—Malt	91	@	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western	38¾	@	40
Corn—Mixed Western	54¾	@	60
Hay, per cwt	80	@	95
Straw, per cwt	55	@	75
Hops—1875	15	@	20
Pork—Mess	16 87½	@17	00
Lard	10	@	10¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	6 00	@	6 00
No. 2, new	5 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Herring, per box	22	@	23
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@7½	Refined, 20½
Wool—California Fleece		35 @	31
Texas		18 @	28
Australian		37 @	45
Butter—State		35 @	38
Western Dairy		25 @	30
" Yellow		0 @	30
" Firkin		0 @	19
Cheese—State		13 @	14½
Skim		5 @	6
Western		8 @	14
Eggs—Fresh		0 @	23

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@	9 75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 23	@	1 26
Corn—Mixed	52½	@	53½
Oats	33	@	33
Rye	77	@	78
Barley	78	@	80

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra		6¾@	06¾
Shoats		10¾@	08¾
Sheep—Dressed		07¾@	08¾
Flour—Extra Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@	9 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 20	@	1 26
Rye	74	@	75
Corn—Yellow	53	@	53
Mixed	52	@	53
Oats	35	@	36
Barley	80	@	85
Petroleum—Crude	15½	5½	Refined, 16

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beef Cattle—Extra to Choice	4 50	@	7 75
" Fair to Good	3 50	@	4 00
" Ordinary	1 50	@	3 00

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